The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Every noble work is at first impossible.—Carlyle.

WHOLE NO. 1134 | WILLIAM GREEN, President | WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1932 | FRANK MORRISON, Secretary | VOL. 22, NO. 43

A Labor Poet Laureate

John Masefield, poet laureate of Great Britain, is coming to the United States in January to give readings of his poems in a number of cities. Mr. Masefield's visit is an interesting incident. He is the first Labor poet laureate in the history of England since Sir William D'Avenant was appointed to that position in 1638.

The official duty of the poet laureate is to compose odes for national occasions. Mr. Masefield has not prominently figured in this line since he was appointed by the Labor Government in 1930. His readings will undoubtedly consist largely of poems written before he became poet laureate.

Early in his career he espoused the cause of the meek, the lowly, and the oppressed. In the introduction to the collection of his poems published a few years ago by William Heinemann, Mr. Masefield described the inspiration for his work by the following poem:

A CONSECRATION

Not of the princes and prelates with perwigged charioteers
Riding triumphantly laureled to lap the fat of the years,—
Rather the scorned—the rejected—the men hemmed in with the spears;
The men of the tattered battalion which fights till it dies,
Dazed with the dust of the battle, the din and the cries.
The men with the broken heads and the blood running into their eyes.

Not the be-medalled Commander, beloved of the throne,
Riding cock-horse to parade when the bugles are blown,
But the lads who carried the koppie and cannot be known.

Not the ruler for me, but the ranker, the tramp of the road,
The slave with the sack on his shoulders pricked on with the goad,
The man with too weighty a burden, too weary a load.

The sailor, the stoker of steamers, the man with the clout,
The chantyman bent at the billjobs puffing a tune to the shout,
The drowsy man at the wheel and the tired look-out.

Others may sing of the wine and the wealth and the mirth,
The portly presence of potentates goodly in girth;—
Mine be the dirt and the dross, the dust and scum of the earth!

Theirs be the music, the color, the glory, the gold;
Mine be a handful of ashes, a mouthful of mould.
Of the maimed, of the halt and the blind in the rain and the cold—

Of these shall my songs be fashioned, my tales be told.

AMEN.

Great Britain has been used to poet laureates with degrees from Oxford and Cambridge. But Masefield is the first poet laureate who went to sea before the mast, lived precariously as a beach-comber and a tramp, and as a bartender.

The first critics had much to say about Masefield's "doggerel" which was interspersed with numerous "bloodies" and "damns," but today his genius goes unquestioned.

Masefield expresses the views of the forgotten man—the underdog, the sailor, the farm worker, the tramp, the derelicts, the flotsam and jetsam of society.

As poet laureate nobody expected him to produce odes and elegies on generals, admirals, and royal personages. He has lived up to that expectation.

Above all, he is a man of the common people. He sings of the joys and beauties of life, but he has also lived the misery and pain.

Exclusive State Fund Insurance

The American Federation of Labor has insisted for years that workmen's compensation should not be subject to the financial practices which seem inherently connected with commercialized insurance written by private insurance companies operated for profit, but should be exclusively administered by the State fund system.

The soundness of the Federation's contention received abundant confirmation from the special report on the medical abuses in compensation cases submitted to Governor Roosevelt of New York by the Committee to Review Medical and Hospital Problems in Connection with Workmen's Compensation insurance, appointed by him a number of months ago.

The report found that under the present working cut of the New York workmen's compensation law the injured workers do not receive the benefit of unbiased medical opinions as to diagnosis and disability; that medical testimony given in compensation cases is neither competent nor honest; that many fraudulent claims are being presented with the connivance of the claimants' employers and brokers, and that the system is having a demoralizing effect upon physicians.

On evils developed under the system of writing compensation insurance for profit, the report said:

"The flagrant fraud and corruption shown in the Department of Labor records and the evidence adduced at special hearings into the workings of commercial clinics for compensation cases bring out clearly the dangers inherent in the system which permits social legislation such as the compensation law to be used as a new area for private profit.

"The cost to the worker is bad treatment, while the employers, the insurance companies, and the industries of the State are weighed down with fraudulent charges. Such profit-making clinics have nothing to offer to the sound administration of the law, and their continuance is resulting in a continuous fraud on both the workers and the industries of the State."

To remedy the manifest injustices to the workers found in smothering numbers under the private profit system, the report declared:

"We would . . . ask consideration of the advantages and disadvantages of an exclusive State fund to write workmen's compensation insurance in the State of New York."

The report was filed with Governor Roosevelt by Howard S. Cullman, chairman of the general committee, and Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, chairman of the subcommittee on medical problems.

New York State already has a State fund, but employers have the legal right to insure in private insurance companies if they so desire.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor reiterated the position of the Federation against commercializing workmen's compensation and urged organized labor in every State where private companies are still permitted to operate to inaugurate a vigorous campaign to have the State legislature set up the exclusive State fund.

Communism in Action

Maurice Hindus, the author of "Red Bread" and other books on conditions in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has written another trip to that country. Mr. Hindus, who was born in Russia, brought a lot of interesting first-hand information regarding the Soviet Union.

He said the stringent methods used by the Government to extend collectivism among the peasants has destroyed their will to work, and that now the Government is resorting to many concessions to make them feel they have something to labor for. These concessions include reduction by one-fifth of the grain demands and permitting the farmers the full right to dispose of whatever surplus they may have in the open market and without special taxation. Also, the Government is shipping more manufactured goods to the villages than ever before. There is a serious shortage of meats, milk, eggs, and butter, and that the main problem of the Government is to make up these shortages.

Mr. Hindus said he noticed the relationship between the Soviet leaders and the intellectuals is greatly improved. The artists and writers have regained much of their prestige and are coming back into their own.

He stated that these changes did not imply a weakening of the Communist system, but it was noticeable that the form of Communism had been greatly liberalized, in many respects to the obvious benefit of the peasants.

Labor Budget Balancing in Sweden

The Labor Government of Sweden has decided that men and machinery whose principal function is killing and maiming human beings and destroying property are not performing socially-useful work. Therefore, confronted with the necessity of balancing the budget the Government proposes that the national defense appropriation be reduced by approximately about $4,000,000.

The reduction would be made by either the suspension or drastic curtailment of compulsory military training and the naval building program for at least one year. The Cabinet declares that the funds thus saved should be devoted to unemployment relief.

Under the present Swedish law peace training of conscripts is 140 days for ordinary conscripts during the first year, 200 days for special service and 240 days for students. The second year conscripts must participate in general maneuvres.

The militarists, both in and out of Parliament, headed by Admiral S. A. A. Lindman, former Prime Minister, protest loudly against any reduction in the man-killing and property-destroying functions of the Government. In attacking the Government proposals Lindman said the suspension of compulsory military training would increase unemployment since it would remove a temporary means of support for thousands of young men.

The Labor Defense Minister, Ivar Vennerstrom, replied that the 5,000,000 kroner thus saved can be used to give direct unemployment relief of one or two kroner a day to young men who need it, with at least 2,000,000 kroner left over.

The Swedish Parliament will decide the controversy in January. Parliamentary observers express the opinion that the Labor Government's conscription and naval cut policy will be approved.

With statesmen all over the world talking copiously about the necessity for reducing naval armaments and decreasing the number of men in military forces, but doing nothing to bring about those reforms, the positive program of the Swedish Government is of great interest.

Labor-Displacing Machinery Throws Manpower on Scrapheap

Dr. Rautenstrauch Says Technocracy Shows That the Regime of the Iron Man Requires Complete Social Reorganization Based on Human Values Instead of Property Rights—Economic Order Should Be Managed for the Common Good.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The welfare of the vast multitude of people in the United States should be the primary motive of the production and distribution of wealth instead of the financial enrichment of those who own and control industry, declared Dr. Walter Rautenstrauch of the industrial engineering department of Columbia University in an address here explaining "technocracy" before the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

Misuse of Labor-Displacing Machines

Dr. Rautenstrauch specifically condemned the use of labor-displacing machinery for the exclusive benefit of the owners of industry and against the interests of the great masses of workers who are thrown on the streets without jobs and the means of life because employers have substituted for them iron men called machines, which are the silent and obedient slaves of those who live on interest, dividends and rent.

Scrapheap for Men

Technocracy, Dr. Rautenstrauch said, is attempting to show by comparative production figures of the past advent of the machine age that manpower as a unit of production has become a negligible element in our present era and has brought about the necessity of engineering present economic standards of value for new standards measured in terms of energy units.

Machine Creates Power Revolution

The machine, Dr. Rautenstrauch said, has brought about quietly a "power revolution more important than all wars and all legislation."

This power revolution began about 200 years ago with the advent of simple machines for use in home spinning and in the mines.

During the 6,000 years preceding the advent of the first machines the physical basis of civilization resulted in man himself, depending on the energy of man power for the goods and services provided.

Manual Labor Discarded

The average man at manual labor can perform an effective unit of one-tenth horse power, so that the rate at which civilized man in the United States provides itself with goods and services was about one-tenth horsepower per capita per hour. This is the energy unit basis for use of doing work in non-machine civilizations is from 1,500 to 2,000 kilogram calories per capita per day.

Productivity Increases

As compared with this, Dr. Rautenstrauch said, the civilized man of North America today has a capacity for energy conversion of 150,000 kilogram calories per capita per day, which is about 75 to 100 times as much per man as in the 5,000 pre-machine years. This increase in production rate has been particularly marked during the last thirty years.

Sixty Hours to Build Automobile

In 1904, for example, he said, about 1,300 man-hours were required to build an average automobile, while today only sixty man-hours are required.

He stated that there has been the greatest of the power revolution and told the symposium that it is proposed to prepare 2000 charts to show what has happened through the machine in every field of human enterprise.

The charts already made, Dr. Rautenstrauch said, show that the total man-hours in manufacture are decreasing inversely with time, production per capita is increasing directly with time, the ratio of cost to production is increasing faster than production and directly as the time, while the debt per capita is increasing as the square of the time.

Delicate Social Mechanism

"Another factor which calls for very serious attention is that we have developed a very highly integrated social mechanism, one in which more delicate adjustments are called for and for which more scientifically designed control equipments are demanded.

"The whole basis of control of the business machine should be examined with respect to the adequacy of design of its equipments. The modern power system is a possibility because the many pieces of apparatus to be operated in combination to generate current at varying loads are integrated and controlled by properly designed control devices. The social mechanism needs the same picture to the technologist."

Human Elements Involved

In human terms these controls should be, he went on, "one, the purpose of the enterprise; two, the program by which it hopes to realize its purpose; three, the personnel to whom the supervision of specific duties and functions is assigned; and four, the property or material means available to the group for its maintenance and growth."

"The progress of civilization for any continental area will be determined by the extent to which the above four cardinal points or organized procedure are correctly handled," he continued.

"Purpose should represent the common denominator of the group and should be on a high plane.

Life More Important Than Property

"The property values of material resources with which the engineer group deals are important to its life, but are not life itself, therefore the order of importance of these elements or organization, we believe, are as given above.

"The enterprise of Technocracy is primarily concerned with two phases of the program, the values of property and program.

Control the Business Machine

"We ask of those other groups which have assumed responsibility in organized society with particular reference to the controls of the business machine to have regard for these principles and thought and methods of analysis which have enabled the engineers to predict performance, efficiency, and the factory power plant before it is produced.

These "other groups," he said, were newspapers, motion pictures, magazines, schools, colleges, honest "anti" and other activities operating to interpret and give meaning to life experience."

Social Changes Imperative

"It is apparent," he said in closing, "that the progress of a high-energy civilization raises some important problems of social change and the operation of a social mechanism under the price system."

Replying to the critics of technocracy at the symposium, most of whom had spoken before he delivered his paper, Dr. Rautenstrauch said: "They may be compared to the blind men who went to see an elephant and later gave different descriptions of what the elephant looked like. I don't think that is a fair basis of criticism."

In Memoriam

The tribute given by the 1932 convention of the American Federation of Labor to the thirty-one trade-union officials and representatives who had died since the 1931 convention was a very impressive ceremony.

It has always been the custom of the American Federation of Labor to hold a brief memorial service for our departed fellow workers who have passed away during the previous year," President William Green told the convention.

"The list of names of those who have passed away is always read, and then we kneel in reverence and bow our heads in memory of our departed fellow workers. We are always bowed down with sadness because when the list is read we realize that it seems to be increasing. This year we have an unusually large list. As the names are read by the Secretary, most of you will recall some departed brother with whom you were associated.

Secretary Frank Morrisch then read the following list of labor officials and representatives deceased since the 1931 convention, with date of death:

J. F. Curley, president, American Wire Weavers' Protective Association, December 5, 1931.

Max Freund, Executive Board member, Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union, January 31, 1932.

Howard M. Shine, president, Kankakee Federation of Labor, February, 1932.

Frank McCarthy, special organizer, American Federation of Labor, March 23, 1932.

Herman E. Wills, legislative representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, March 26, 1932.

John P. Ford, chairman, Executive Council, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; president, Building Trades Department Association, March 27, 1932.

Charles Cullen, third vice president, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, April 1, 1932.

Henry F. Hilferty, special organizer, American Federation of Labor, April 12, 1932.

Arthur E. Burns, president, International Molders' Union of North America, May 3, 1932.

Max Zackerman, former secretary, Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, May 5, 1932.

James J. McKee, first general vice president, United Association of Plumbers, Gas Fitters of the United States and Canada, May 11, 1932.

Benjamin Schlesinger, president, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, June 6, 1932.

John A. Hickey, Eastern Worker Division, Labor Committee, Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, 1932.

James E. Roach, special organizer, American Federation of Labor, July 15, 1932.

Miss F. M. Dickman, assistant secretary-treasurer, Metal Polishers' International Union, July 20, 1932.

Joseph C. Sheehy, former secretary-treasurer, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, July 21, 1932.

Daniel J. Ahern, vice president, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, September 1, 1932.

John T. Mugavin, delegate, American Federation of Labor; president, International Association of Letter Carriers, 1917-1931, September 18, 1932.

Frank L. Crawford, delegate to 1931 Convention of American Federation of Labor, and was chosen as one of the Convention's secretaries; 1932 Convention, appointed one of the auditors; 1932, secretary of the International Typographical Union; 1932, president of the International Typographical Union; secretary of the Old-Time Printers' Association of Chicago when he died, September 25, 1932.

A. Baroff, former secretary-treasurer, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, September, 1932.

M. J. Keough, international president, International Molders' Union of North America, November 1, 1932.

David J. Davis, secretary, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Friday, December 19, 1932.

Mrs. Minnie McMahon, business representative, United Garment Workers of America on the Pacific Coast, August 5, 1932.

Charles Stalf, Executive Board member, Bowery Workers' Union, November 1932.

James LaVeer, president, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Springfield, Ill., and district organizer, A. F. of L., November, 1932.

J. D. Rowen, general organizer, Lathers' International Union, June 10, 1932.

James M. Barrell, third vice president, International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs, July 21, 1932.

James M. O'Connor, Lithographers' International Union, February 14, 1932.

William P. Mansell, former general secretary-treasurer, Order of Railroad Telegraphers, New York Central Railroad, Buffalo Division, July 19, 1932.

Abe L. Wood, secretary, Central Labor Body, Jacksonville, Ill., for 23 years member of Typographical Union, October 15, 1932.

PLANNED INDUSTRY AND WORK GUARANTEE URGED

Swope Outlines Scheme for Minimum Employment and Job Insurance Based on "Unemployment Reserves" Controlled by Employers—Workers Are Required to Contribute.

Atlantic City, N. J.—A plan to obtain for industrial workers an assurance of a minimum amount of employment each year at adequate wages determined by the employers, as well as a measure for unemployment insurance, also determined by the employers, were proposed here before the American Association for the Advancement of Science by Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company.

Mr. Swope presented the following nine recommendations:

"We must decide in what volume and what kind of products we want industry to supply and how to have industry organized to be of service."

"We must secure for workers in industry an assurance of minimum employment per year, at compensation adequate to enable them to live in accordance with a standard of living that we want to maintain and can maintain, with the requirements that the employers themselves analyze, understand, and accept their responsibilities and contribute toward the solution of the problem by laying aside a certain portion of their earnings for accident, sickness and death, for old age retirement and for periods of unemployment, if they come.

"Where we have not advanced far enough to be able to give an assurance of employment, unemployment reserves should be set up by each industry and by a separate reserve by each unit.

"Every individual who has worked with his company a certain minimum length of time to qualify as a recipient of such benefits and who has earned more than a specified annual compensation, shall contribute toward its cost and share in its administration.

"The employer should contribute to the unemployment reserves not less than the amount contributed by the employees.

"To have a minimum waiting period before such benefits become effective.

"To have the minimum of such benefits adequate to provide for food, shelter and clothing.

"To provide such benefits over a sufficiently long period to relieve industry or the State or society for relief or charity.

"To make provisions for such unemployment insurance as may remain after the usual periods of unemployment, which cannot be met by the regular unemployment reserves, by calling on all other employes in that particular organization for a contribution and also on the employer for similar contribution.

"If these things are done," concluded Mr. Swope, "either of encouragement of industry by the State or, if that is found inadequate, by legislation, we will have the best brains of employer and employe will be directed toward a solving of these present and human problems, which must be solved."

R. H. CURRAN, NEW YORK LABOR LEADER, DIES AT 69

Former State Industrial Commissioner Succumbs at Rochester—Was Prominent in Affairs of Molders' Union, and Secretary of N. Y. State Federation of Labor for 16 Years.

Rochester, N. Y.—Richard H. Curran, former State industrial commissioner and for many years a prominent Rochester labor leader, died here on December 22 of pneumonia. He was 69 years old.

Governor Miller appointed him to the State Industrial Board in 1921 to fill a vacancy. He served four years and in 1926 Governor Smith appointed him to fill another vacancy for a year.

Mr. Curran was secretary of the New York State Federation of Labor for sixteen years. He was born in Seneca Falls, N. Y., but spent most of his life in Rochester and became a molder's apprentice in 1886. He joined the Rochester local of the Molders' Union in 1888, and was soon elected to the position of financial secretary and business agent in 1888. He also served as a delegate to a number of conventions of the old International Molders' Union and the State Federation of Labor.

At the time of his death he was recording secretary of the Molders' Union local and its delegate to the Central Trades and Labor Council, in which he was active from 1888 and of which he was a past president.

J. A. McKNIGHT, Brooklyn Labor Leader, Dies at 66

Brooklyn, N. Y.—Joseph A. McKnight prominent in labor circles and one of the initiators of the movement which led the Brooklyn Navy Yard, died here December 18. He was 66 years old.

Mr. McKnight had served as president of the Central Labor Council of the Brooklyn Navy Yard and also as president of the Pattern Makers Association. He had been active at many conferences with Government officials at Washington.

1,415 Foreigners Discharged By New York City Hospitals

New York.—The decree of Dr. J. G. William Greef, Commissioner of Hospitals, dismissing all alien employes from New York City's hospital system threw 1,415 workers on the streets. Before the decree went into effect hospitals about 300 of the 1,415 will not be replaced.

Exemptions from the discharge decree included persons in the militia of the State of New York, members of the naval service, wives of citizens, teachers in nursing schools, persons engaged in the city pension system, and a personally-selected list decided by Dr. Greef as worthy of special consideration. Internes, not being salaried employes, are not affected.

Officials refused to recognize as valid ground for exemption aliens who had taken out first papers.

150,000 Jobs for Democrats

New York.—James A. Farley, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, declared that there will be about 150,000 political jobs for deserving Democrats when the Roosevelt administration takes over the Government next March. The jobs run all the way from doorkeepers to positions in the Cabinet.

Judiciary Committee of Senate Will Investigate 30-Hour Week

Senator Norris Is Chairman of Group to Consider Senator Black's Resolution Making Five-Day Week and Six-Hour Day Mandatory for Concerns Whose Products Enter Interstate Commerce—Organized Labor Supports Measure.

Washington.—Senator Norris, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, appointed a subcommittee to begin hearings in January on the joint resolution introduced by Senator Black of Alabama to make the five-day week and six-hour day mandatory in industry by means of a Federal statute.

Senator Norris appointed himself as chairman of the subcommittee, which will include Senator Black, Senator Borah of Idaho, Senator Walsh of Montana, and Senator Robinson of Indiana.

Limited to Interstate Commerce

While Senator Black's resolution would be limited to industries whose products are shipped in interstate commerce it is admitted that the thirty-hour week applied to this broad area would undoubtedly have great effect in industries whose products are sold exclusively within the borders of a single State.

Norris Predicts Long Hearings

The basis of the subcommittee's hearings will be concerned first with the benefits of the thirty-hour week invention and second with its constitutional aspects.

"This is a subject which deserves the most careful study," Senator Norris said. "I think we should prepare ourselves for virtually unlimited hearings."

Organized Labor Backs Measure

Senator Black's resolution will have the unqualified endorsement of organized labor, which long has advocated a shorter work day and week.

The Executive Council of Labor and other labor organizations of standing have fought for shorter hours for years on the basis of the welfare of workers, and have renewed this effort in recent years as a means of spreading available work among the maximum number of workers.

Authority of Congress

As explained by Senator Norris, the principal question revolves around extending the authority of Congress to include commerce in the second degree.

The Federal Government has established its unquestioned right to control interstate commerce, the handling of products in that commerce and to bar products from commerce as in the enforcement of plant and animal quarantine regulations.

Similar Statutes Held Valid

The Government has also enacted statutes which killed State commerce and practically barred oleomargarine from interstate commerce by heavy Federal taxation. Both of these laws were upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court. Some years ago, however, the Supreme Court overruled its former decisions by declaring unconstitutional a Federal law regulating the products of child labor out of interstate commerce.

MINE EXPLOSION KILLS 54 MINERS IN ILLINOIS

Rescue Crews Work Six Days Digging Bodies of Victims from Debris 625 Feet Below the Surface—Group Funerals Held—President Lewis of United Mine Workers Starts Relief Fund with $1,000.

Mowequa, Ill.—Fifty-four miners were killed in a gas explosion in the Shafer coal mine here. It required six days for rescuers to find all the bodies in the debris left by the explosion 625 feet below the surface.

The disaster left widows of 33 women in this small town. Twenty of these are mothers with a total of 75 children. Ten men left dependent mothers, and children of two miners became orphans.

Group funerals were held for the victims of the disaster. A distinct touch of pathos was added to the funerals when the same flowers sent from organizations all over the country were used at each funeral. Most of the miners died penniless and unable to provide new floral displays.

As soon as the news of the explosion was received at the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America in Indianapolis John L. Lewis, president of that organization, came to Mowequa and pledged $1,000 dollars for the disposal of the relief committee to provide for the immediate needs of the victims of the disaster.

N. J. FERRY, UNITED MINE WORKERS OFFICIAL, KILLED

Run Down by Motor Bus Near Home in McAdoo, Pa.—Was Member of Miners' International Board for 26 Years—Served on U. S. Coal Commission — Worked Zealously for John Mitchell Memorial.

Hazleton, Pa.—Neal J. Ferry, a veteran member of the international executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, died at the Hazleton State Hospital on December 23 from injuries received the day before when he was struck by a motor bus while crossing the street in front of his home in McAdoo, near here.

Mr. Ferry was a leader of the anthracite miners for years. He was serving his twenty-sixth year as a member of the international board when he was reelected without opposition for another two years to begin April 1, 1933. He was an associate and close friend of the late John Mitchell, international president of the United Mine Workers for a number of years.

As a member of the United States Coal Commission in 1920 he represented the miners' union in the survey made of the industry, which resulted in an award for a wage increase.

Mr. Ferry was also a leader in the movement which resulted in an award for a check-off.

Miner to Congressman

"Neal J. Ferry led in union circles when labor was in its mean sacrifice of many things," said the Anthracite miner to the new miner. "He had the courage of younger days carried over into his later life. Always zealous in the cause of organized labor, he was ready to do battle for it on any front. He championed the cause of many important causes being assigned to his keeping. And through it all there ever was the kindly feeling of a man who lived to work for his fellow man. He was one of the few remaining links with the past of the United Mine Workers of America and one of its founders coming into the anthracite field. His associates mourn him deeply and in the days to come will miss him sadly."

5-Day Week Increases Number Of Employes Seven Per Cent

New York.—Officials of the Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company announced that the concern is employing a force about 7 per cent larger than that of a year ago, substantially all of the increase being due to the adoption of the five-day week last June. During the last three years and up to June, last year when the five-day week program was adopted, the company said, its total of workers remained almost stationary.

UNION PAY AND 40-HOUR WEEK FOR GERMAN IDLE

Inability of Private Employers to Handle Unemployment Problem Prompts Government Loan of 500,000,000 Mark for Public Works—Hand Labor Will Be Used and Foreign Workers Excluded.

Berlin, Germany.—All workers employed under the German Government's 500,000,000-mark (about $119,000,000) program to relieve unemployment will have the forty-hour week and be paid union wages, according to an announcement by Dr. Guenther Gereke, Commissioner for Re-employment.

The Government's President Von Hindenburg that the unemployment situation in Germany has become so severe it was beyond the capacity of private employers to solve and necessitated immediate Government intervention.

The 500,000,000 marks will be loaned to public and semi-public bodies for reconstruction and improvement projects for which funds would otherwise be unobtainable. Small business men will be favored and large contractors excluded altogether.

Dr. Gereke said that human labor would be employed as far as possible instead of machine labor, foreign materials would be used only when German products were not available, German workers would be employed exclusively, and fathers of families would receive preference.

He emphasized that only undertakings offered real public interest, such as the improvement of water, gas and electric works, would be considered for loans, and that luxury enterprises would be excluded.

STREET RAILWAY WAGES CUT FOR BONDHOLDERS' BENEFIT

Receivers of Interborough Rapid Transit Company, New York, Slash Remuneration of Employes $3,500,000 Annually and Use the "Savings" to Pay Interest on Company's Bonds.

New York.—Victor J. Dowling and Thomas E. Murray, Jr., receivers for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, imposed a wage cut ranging from 10 to 30 per cent on all employes except those receiving less than $30 a week. The receivers estimated that the annual saving in wages and salaries resulting from the reduced standards for the workers would amount to $3,500,000.

The receivership of the company during the last few years has sold about $250,000,000 in bonds. The bond owners are howling for their interest, and the wage cut of $3,500,000 will be used to satisfy their appetites.

As soon as the wage cut was announced, Federal Judge Martin T. Manton directed the receivers to pay the bond owners $5,774,385 on account of interest.

Acting on the request of the receivers, Judge Manton also ordered the receivers to pay $556,271 taxes due and accrued interest, thus establishing the antisocial principle that the living standards of those who do the work on the street railway system must have their living standards reduced in order to enable the corporation to pay taxes to the city government.

The wage cut becomes effective in January.

TEN POLICEMEN INJURED IN UNEMPLOYED PROTEST

Seven Labor Members of Glasgow Council Suspended for Favoring Jobless

Glasgow, Scotland.—A number of policemen were injured and 200 persons arrested in a demonstration of the jobless here following the refusal of the Town Council by a vote of 42 to 36 to receive a delegation of the out-of-works.

The meeting of the Town Council brought vehement protests from the Labor members. One after another they defied the chairman. The member was forcibly removed from the room. Another, and another, followed and was carried out unconscious. The chairman suspended seven of the insurgent Labor members.

After being refused an audience by the Town Council the jobless held a meeting on Glasgow Green. Interference by the police met with vigorous resistance on the part of the demonstrators. Two policemen were taken to the hospital on stretchers. Three others had their wounds dressed at a hospital and five received medical treatment at headquarters. One civilian received head injuries.